

except when it is necessary to use an opening to add, remove, transfer, inspect, or sample the material. Trailer openings may also be unsealed when necessary for inspection, repair, or replacement of equipment inside the container.

Tank trailers are used only for the transport and storage of hazardous wastes.

All tank trailers used onsite for transporting and storing wastes that contain equal to or greater than 500 ppmw volatile organics are visually inspected for physical condition and tested for organic vapor tightness according to the Inspection and Monitoring Plan for Air Emissions from Tanks and Containers included in Appendix B-VIII.

As stated in the Contingency Plan in Attachment G, each plant operating area is stocked with spill control supplies which would be used in the event of a spill during treatment. An excess of backup spill control supplies is maintained in an on-site storage warehouse should the need be greater than what is on hand in the operating area.

To prevent adverse reactions during treatment, OCC uses its process knowledge and such references as Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, and the Chemical Dictionary to predetermine if the proposed neutralization method will work or produce an adverse reaction. Stoichiometry is used to determine how much neutralizing agent is required for a set volume of waste. To verify OCC research findings, a lab scale test is then done before any new materials are neutralized. In the same manner as the water reactivity test (Waste Analysis Plan, Attachment A1), equal amounts of waste and neutralizing agent are added slowly together. Gas generation (i.e. pressure) is noted along with other physical changes (i.e. bubbling, solidification, or temperature rise of the mixture). A pH is also run on the mixture to verify neutralization. In this manner the amount of neutralizing agent required can be verified and the extent of any adverse reaction can be determined, thus setting the speed with which waste can be added to neutralizing agent. The results of this testing and reference check will be maintained in the operating record.

The criteria for determining the effectiveness of the treatment are as follows:

- (1) A pH of greater than three (3) and less than twelve (12) when mixed with an equal volume of distilled water.
- (2) No noticeable reaction when mixed with water or more neutralizing agent. (i.e. fuming, bubbling or temperature rise).

D1-2.1.11 Repair of Cracks - Hazardous Management Areas

The hazardous waste management units are visually inspected on a weekly basis for major cracks. Should a major crack be noted, a work order is written to OCC Maintenance Department for repair.

Annually, all tank and container containment areas are inspected by an engineer who is qualified to evaluate the condition of the concrete. All exposed surfaces, where possible, are inspected for cracks, failed joint filler or sealant, differential settlement, and any other defects which may decrease the relative impermeability of the containment areas or reduce the effectiveness of collecting spilled waste or storm water. The engineer prepares a detailed report which specifies the nature and content of the inspection, observations made, details of any defects found, evaluate the adequacy of any repairs made during the year, provide details of any remedial action taken (including methods, procedures, and materials specifications) and verify that all repairs made in response to the inspection were made in accordance with the descriptions contained within the report. This report is maintained on file at the facility for a period of three years. This inspection program includes moving the grates from trenches and sumps and inspecting these devices.

D1-2.1.10 Waste Neutralization

Several types of wastes are neutralized with soda ash or sodium bicarbonate to remove the characteristics of corrosivity and/or reactivity. This neutralization can occur at one (1) of four (4) different locations:

- Treatment involving more than five (5) gallons of waste will be done in a metal pan located in one (1) of the authorized spill controlled areas (usually the RCRA container storage pad for that area) where compatible wastes are stored. Note: No more than twenty-five (25) gals. will be treated in one (1) batch.
- At the site of a contained or uncontained spill.
- In a drum at the point of generation (if less than five (5) gallons are involved.)
- In a vac truck during tank cleaning.

The following procedures are as follows:

- a. Wastes with the Hazard designation of D002 are added to a metal pan filled with the neutralizing agent. A drum at or near the point of generation may also be used for small "de minimis" volume of waste (five (5) gallons or less) by filling the bottom with neutralizing agent then adding the small amounts of waste and covering with excess neutralizing agent. Samples of the pan or drum are taken on a spot check basis to verify neutralization by mixing an equal amount of water and waste and checking the pH. Due to the excess of neutralizing agent used, this test has never been failed, however if failed, more neutralizing agent will be added. This neutralization is done under the exemption in 373-1.1(d)(1)(xii) for Elementary Neutralization Units.
- b. Wastes with the hazard designation D002, D002/D003 and D003 are treated with soda ash or sodium bicarbonate to neutralize them and render them non-hazardous as part of the immediate response to a discharge of a characteristics hazardous waste, or a material that when discharged becomes a characteristics hazardous waste under the exemption in 373-1.1(d)(1)(xiii). Neutralizing agent in excess will be applied to the spill area then shovelled into containers for landfill disposal.
- c. Wastes with the hazard designations D002/D003 and D003 will be neutralized in compliance with 373-2.2(i) in the same manner as the elementary neutralization units mentioned above. Wastes are added to the neutralizing medium slowly so as to avoid the reactions and consequences mentioned in 373-2.2(i)(2). During tank cleaning, D003 solids may be vacuumed into a vac truck of neutralizing solution to neutralize them for drumming.

No smoking is permitted in the area that the treatment is taking place. Operating personnel are required to wear full protective gear to include rain suit, rubber boots, gloves, respirator, safety glasses and face shield. As mentioned above, the waste is always added to the neutralizing material to insure an excess of neutralizing material, thus protecting the structural integrity of the container or mixing pan.

woven polypropylene outer shell with an 8-mil thick polyethylene inner liner. They can be handled by forklift or crane.

The waste characterization forms in Attachment A2 show the proper DOT shipping name, hazard class, and any special drum specification requirements where needed.

For future new wastes, OCC will follow the Waste Analysis Plan (Attachment A1) to determine the physical and chemical characteristics of the waste. Using analysis results, process knowledge of how the waste is generated, material of construction requirements for process equipment determined during the process design stage, and the following reference documents OCC will make a determination as to any potential waste-to-container incompatibility problems:

- Process and raw materials MSDS forms
- "Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials" by Irving Sax
- The Condensed Chemical Dictionary
- 49 CFR Parts 100 to 177
- "Corrosion Science" and "Corrosion Engineering, by NACE International.

Where a question still exists as to waste-to-container compatibility, laboratory bench-scale testing per NACE guidelines can be performed.

To further reduce the chances of container failure, OCC has decided to use liners for its drummed solids and sludges. These are the twelve (12)-mil corrugated polyethylene liners as shown in Appendix D1-II.

Finally, corrosion studies have been done which show that the portable containers used to transport residues are compatible with the waste they are transporting. (See Section E-2.3 in Attachment E).

Only rocks and other such liquid-free debris will be placed in the steel roll-offs or lugger boxes on the T-Area Rolloff Storage Pad. The liquid-free debris will be compatible with the containers.

D1-2.1.9 Rainfall Data

Information obtained from the National Weather Service indicated that a 25 year, 24 hour storm would result in the accumulation of 4" of rainfall.

Information obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (published data in Library reference) documents 36.11" as average annual rainfall.

D1-2.1.4 Waste Storage Locations - (See Section D2-2)D1-2.1.5 Incompatibility Prevention

A review of the current waste listings for each of the storage areas indicates that only a few potential incompatibility situations exist. These situations are mitigated for the following reasons:

- a. Wastes are not mixed and placed in the same drum.
- b. Most wastes, except a few waste oils and burnable solvents, are stabilized to prevent flowing should a leak develop in a container (this also raises flash points reducing fire risks).
- c. Each pad is a designated No-Smoking area.
- d. Drums are stored in a sealed condition to prevent accidental mixing.
- e. Drums are elevated on pallets to prevent accidental contact with any incompatible waste that could leak from another container nearby.
- f. As the drums are solidified and elevated, the chance of reaction with any water on the pad is greatly reduced.
- g. All phosphorous wastes and reactive metals, which are spontaneous fire hazards will be managed as 90 day wastes on the U-Area pad.
- h. The oxidizers are solids which do not readily flow and are elevated on pallets to prevent accidental contact. Also, they are not stored on the same pallet as any organic on the pad and are physically isolated from any organic in storage to the greatest extent possible (See the U-90 warehouse diagram in Section D2-2).
- i. The cyanide and sulfide bearing wastes, which are acid sensitive, are solids which do not readily flow. They are also stored on pallets by themselves and physically isolated from any acids or acid producing organics in storage (see warehouse diagram in Section D2-2).
- j. PCB-contaminated waste will be stored in Building U-90.
- k. All PCDD/PCDF-contaminated wastes will be stored in T-28, U-90, or the T-Area Roll-off Storage Pad.
- l. Finally, all waste is stored in DOT approved containers which are compatible with the waste to reduce the chances of leakage.
- m. No incompatible waste will be stored in the Bag Storage Buildings (T-28,) or on the T-Area Rolloff Storage pad.

D1-2.1.7 Waste Stabilization

a. Drummed Waste

Absorbent compatibility and absorbency studies have been completed for the major process waste streams that are presently drummed. However, some containerized wastes are from small spills (i.e. pump leaks) that are soaked up with large excesses of speedi-dry absorbent before they are shoveled into drums, thus insuring against the possibility of free liquid. Hazardous liquid wastes are never solidified. Absorbants may be added to containers of solid hazardous waste to fill void spaces per the exemption in 373-1.1(d)(1)(xvii) prior to landfilling.

Large non-hazardous waste volumes with free liquids that can't be incinerated (usually due to solids content) are solidified and drummed in the area where the waste was generated. The waste is usually vacuumed into a vac truck and then filter pressed.

A portable filter press is used on occasion to collect slurry type material from other tanks and containers in order to filter it so that the liquid burnable waste may be transferred to the on-site liquid waste incinerator and the aqueous phase may be transferred to the wastewater treatment system. The solids are then transferred to drums. It is a plate and frame type filter press with multiple plates and chambers. The filter cloth material is of lightweight polypropylene and the unit construction is corrosion resistant. The exact filter to be used will be dependent upon the vendor selected. Vendor information is attached in Appendix D1-III.

b. Bagged Waste

Hazardous solid waste (primarily remediation soil) which contains free liquids must be solidified before placing in bags to prevent the release of free liquids during storage.

The solidification techniques used to meet this requirement are (1) add an absorbent material such as clay to the soil, or (2) filtration of solids at high pressure.

D1-2.1.8 Container Compatibility

From several years of past plant experience, OCC has established that the containers being used for waste shipment and storage are proper and compatible with the material being shipped (i.e., no catastrophic failures or spills due to material of constructing incompatibilities).

DOT Specification, full open-head drums, are the primary drums used to ship everyday waste materials. This is over specification as the major portion of the waste mix is properly classified as Corrosive Solids or Class 9 materials, which essentially have no requirements for packaging other than metal drum per DOT regulations.

OCC uses lined synthetic bags as described in Section D1-1.1.1(g) for storing contaminated soil and dewatered sediments in the Bag Storage Buildings. This type of bag was used by EPA for dioxin-contaminated soils at Castlewood, Missouri. Those bags are constructed of a

For new wastes that are generated in the future, OCC will follow the Waste Analysis Plan (Attachment A1) to determine the physical and chemical characteristics of the waste. Using this analysis and/or process knowledge of how the waste was generated and the following reference documents, OCC will make a determination as to any potential Waste-to-Waste incompatibility problems:

1. Process & raw materials Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
2. "Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials", by Irving Sax
3. The Condensed Chemical Dictionary
4. 49 CFR Parts 100 to 177
5. 40 CFR Part 373 Appendix 29.

The following procedures will be followed:

- a. Using the documents listed above, the characteristic of the waste will be compared with the other wastes stored in the proposed area (confirmed by checking the current inventory list) to determine if the waste may be incompatible with any other waste in that area.
- b. Where a question of incompatibility still exists, a laboratory bench scale test will be performed similar to the Incinerator Waste Incompatibility Testing as delineated in the Waste Analysis Plan for wastes going to OCC's on-site liquid waste incinerator. The two wastes in question will be combined slowly in equal amounts. Temperature rise and gas evolution are watched and indicate whether and the extent of any incompatibility problems that may exist.

D1-2.1.6 Aisle Space Provisions

a. Drum Storage Facilities

Drums are placed on pallets that can hold four (4) 55-gallon drums. Enough space is left between pallets (minimum eighteen (18) inches) for the proper inspection of drums. The aisle space allows the inspector to check containers for signs of leakage. The inspection procedures are described in Section B-1.2, Attachment B. During the weekly drum inspections, aisle space is checked and deficiencies reported so they can be corrected.

b. Storage Pads

Containers (i.e., rolloffs or lugger boxes) on the T-Area Storage Pad will be placed a minimum of approximately twenty-four (24) inches apart so that the containers can be visually inspected. The aisle spaces will also be checked during the weekly inspections for blockage and other interferences.

SPECIFICATION SHEET B-1

55 GALLON FOT RECONDITIONED DRUM SPECIFICATION

DOT I.D Number:	STK17C	Plant Code 211-324
Inside Diameter:	22-1/2 inches	
Overall Diameter:	23-1/8 inches	
Inside Height:	34 inches	
Overall Height:	35-1/4 inches	
Capacity:	55 gallons	
	TARE WEIGHT: 56 pounds	CARGO: 10.8 ft ³ (7.35 ft ³)
Minimum Specification:	Shell: 16 gauge; Head: 16 gauge; Bottom: 16 gauge	
Closures:	12 gauge bolted ring with 5/8" nut and bolt	
Gaskets:	Tubular	
Lining:	None - lined drum is acceptable with no upcharge	
Exterior Plant:	Black VG PW8639	Back temp. (F) = 285-325
DOT I.D. Number:	Bottom Stencil - 16-55-yr	UN 1A2/X427/S/YR USA/GBC 8-1
Construction:	3 expanded rolling hoops	
Marking:	All previous test markings, commodity identification markings and labels must be removed. Drums must be marked as per following example:	
	17E/17H (Use ONLY if drum is converted)	
	Tested 1/78 (Month and year tested)	
	DOT R-1000 (DOT Registration number of reconditioner)	
	211-324 (Plant Drum Code Number)	
Manufacturer:	Western New York Barrel	
	DOT Registration R-1074	
Product:	Regulated hazardous non-liquid waste.	
UN Test No.	5-10-5296-R-3-96	

D1-2.1.12 Air Emissions Control for Containers

a. Drums

Emissions of volatile organics are controlled by the use of the DOT-approved drums described in Section D1-1.1.1(a). When the drum openings are closed, they are sealed in such a manner as to prevent the release of volatile organic material to the environment.

All drums that contain hazardous wastes with a volatile organic concentration greater than 100 ppmw are maintained in a closed, sealed position at all times the waste is in the container except when it is necessary to use the opening to add, remove, inspect, or sample the material in the drum. Drum openings may also be unsealed when necessary for inspection, repair, or replacement of equipment inside the container.

All drums used for storing wastes that contain equal to or greater than 100 ppmw volatile organics are visually inspected for physical condition and monitored for detectable organic emissions according to the Inspection and Monitoring Plan for Air Emissions from Tanks and Containers included in Appendix B-VIII.

b. Portable Containers

Volatile organic emissions from portable containers that are used for less than 90-day storage of hazardous waste are controlled in a manner similar to the drums. The container opening covers (lids, bungs, hatches, and sampling ports) are designed to prevent the escape of volatile organics [D1-1.1.1(c)].

All portable containers that contain hazardous wastes with a volatile organic concentration greater than 100 ppmw are maintained in a closed, sealed position at all times the waste is in the container except when it is necessary to use the opening to add, remove, inspect, or sample the material in the drum. Container openings may also be unsealed when necessary for inspection, repair, or replacement of equipment inside the container.

All portable containers used for storing wastes that contain equal to or greater than 100 ppmw volatile organics are visually inspected for physical condition and monitored for detectable organic emissions according to the Inspection and Monitoring Plan for Air Emissions from Tanks and Containers included in Appendix B-VIII.

c. Rolloffs

Volatile organic emissions from wastes stored in rolloffs are controlled by permanent covers or flexible (tarpaulin) covers which are designed and installed to meet the standard of "no detectable emissions". The covers are opened or removed from the rolloffs only when necessary for inspection, addition or removal of materials, or for the collection of samples.

All rolloffs used for storing wastes that contain equal to or greater than 100 ppmw of volatile organics are visually inspected and monitored according to the Inspection and Monitoring Plan for Air Emissions from Tanks and Containers included in Appendix B-VIII.

d. Tank Trailers

Volatile organic emissions from wastes stored in tank trailers are controlled by using DOT-approved metal tank trailers [D1-1.1.1(e)] which are organic vapor tight when all openings are in closed, sealed positions.

All tank trailers that contain hazardous wastes with a volatile organic concentration greater than 100 ppmw are maintained in a closed, sealed position at all times the waste is in the tank

SPECIFICATION SHEET B-6

BL-6000 BAG SPECIFICATIONS

DOT I.D. Number:	None
Fabric:	8 oz. per square yard
Construction:	15 x 15 tapes per square inch
Tensile:	400 x 400 per square inch. UV protected for 1200 hours, retaining 70% or original strength (fabric will weaken steadily after 1200 hours).
Loops:	Four (4) double loops x 2" polyester webbing
Seamed Webbing:	BL-6000-2 1-1/2" x 2500, webbing is sewn the entire length of 3-1/2" side folds on both bodies
Box Bag Construction:	Two (2) bodies crowned at the base and sewn up all four sides. Loops to be sewn in 12" from top of bag. BL-6000-2 to have double base.
Safety Band:	1-1/2" polyester webbing sewn around top perimeter of bag.
Gaskets:	Polyethylene
Inlet:	Skirk top, 3 oz. fabric
Outlet:	Plain bottom
Liner:	8 mil P.E. liner 84" x 150" inserted
Capacity:	6000 lbs. maximum
Safety Factor:	5 to 1, maximum

Bag should not be drop tested when fully loaded or above 2400 lbs. load.

SPECIFICATION SHEET B-5

55 GALLON PLASTIC CONTAINER SPECIFICATIONS

DOT I. D. Number: None Plant Code 211-225

Product Name: PC 655-I Greif Plasti-I-Chime

Material: High Density Polyethylene Novacor HBW-555-A

Capacity: 55.4 gallons/210.0 liters
TARE WEIGHT: 25.3 lbs (+/- 0.3 lbs) or 11.5kg

Ring Material: High Density Polyethylene Novacor HBW-952-A
22" honeycombed ring - injection molded

Closure Styles: 1 - 2" Rieke PPA55 NPS type plastic plug with
2" black Viton A gasket GK113
1 - 2" Rieke PPA53-B-5 American Buttress type plastic plug with
2" black Viton A gasket GK119

Marking: UN-1H1/V1.8/100/94/CAN/GCU/2-333
Traceability/date code at 2" plug opening

Exterior Treatment: Container sidewall to be flame treated for label application

Manufacturer: Greif Containers, Inc.

Product: Waste Liquids

Drawing Numbers: GCI - DS 034 & 19 container body
GCI - DS 360 common NPS plug neck
GCI - DS 359 common buttress plug neck
GCI - DS 208 22" honeycomber ring top
GCI - DS 325 Rieke PPA55 plug
GCI - DS 347 Rieke GK113 viton A gasket
GCI - DS 324 Rieke PPA53-B-5 plug
GCI - DS 348 Rieke GK119 viton A gasket

Packaging: Trailer to be swept clean and containers stacked
loose in trailer

SPECIFICATION SHEET B-4
55 GALLON BLACK AND RED STC LINED DRUM SPECIFICATIONS

DOT I. D. Number:	17E	Plant Code 211-208
Inside Diameter:	22-1/2 inches	
Overall Diameter:	23-13/32 inches	
Inside Height:	33-5/32 inches	
Overall Height:	34-5/16 inches	
Minimum Specification:	Shell: 20 gauge; Head: 18 gauge; Bottom: 18 gauge	
Capacity:	55 gallons	
	TARE WEIGHT: 35.2 pounds; CARGO: 10.715 cu ft	
Closure:	3/4" and 2" Trisure coated closures in head	
Gaskets:	Polyethylene	
Lining:	Interior - One coat of Stoner-Mudge S-13460 Inter-Chem 4A or Heresite L-66 on belt abraided steel	
Exterior Plant:	Black (#57) Sidewall Red #7 Heads	
Decoration:	UN1A1/Y1.8/250/YR	
Construction:	Two expanded rolling hoops - all embossing to be on top head of drum, triple seam	
Manufacturer:	Calig Steel Drum Company Pittsburgh, PA	
Product:	Waste Liquids	

SPECIFICATION SHEET B-3
55 GALLON STC LINED WHITE HEADS

DOT I. D. Number:	17E	Plant Code 211-219
Inside Diameter:	22-1/2 inches	
Overall Diameter:	23-15/32 inches	
Inside Height:	33-5/32 inches	
Overall Height:	34-3/4 inches	
Capacity:	55 gallons	
	TARE WEIGHT: 49 pounds; CARGO: 10.715 cu ft	
Minimum Specification:	Shell: 18 gauge; Head: 18 gauge; Bottom: 18 gauge	
Closure:	3/4" and 2" Trisure coated closures in head	
Gaskets:	Polyethylene	
Lining:	Lined 2 coats of Rheem 970 final coat baked at 460°F to gray-green finish	
Exterior Plant:	Black sides (#57) #41 white head	
Decoration:	UN1A1/Y1.8/250/YR	
Construction:	Two expanded rolling hoops anti fatigue bottom head. All embossing to be on top head of drum.	
Manufacturer:	Rheem Manufacturing Company Linden, New Jersey	
Product:	Waste Liquids	

*16 gauge authorized if there is at least 1 corrugation near periphery
18 gauge authorized if there is at least 2 corrugations near periphery

SPECIFICATION SHEET B-2
85 GALLON SALVAGE DRUM SPECIFICATIONS

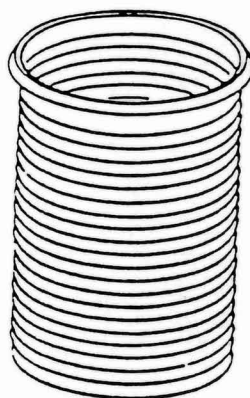
DOT I.D. Number:	None	Plant Code 211-405
Inside Diameter:	25-7/8 inches	
Overall Diameter:	28 inches	
Inside Height:	38 inches	
Overall Height:	39-7/8 inches	
Capacity:	85 gallons	
	TARE WEIGHT: 79 pounds; CARGO: 17.7 ft³	
Minimum Specification:	Shell: 16 gauge; Head: 16 gauge; Bottom: 16 gauge	
Closures:	26 x 12 gal. drop forged ring 5/8" x 4" plated bolt	
Gaskets:	Head: Tubular Rubber Bung: 3/4" nylon	
Lining:	1 ct. br32096	
Exterior Plant:	Yellow	
Decoration:	Printed in black "salvage drum"	
Construction:	2 or 3 expanded rolling hoops UN1/A2/X440/S/YR	
Manufacturer:	Grief Brothers Corp.	
Product:	Regulated hazardous waste solids or liquids	
	Wastes will be in 55 gallon drums which are placed inside these drums.	

*16 gauge authorized if there is at least 1 corrugation near periphery
18 gauge authorized if there is at least 2 corrugations near periphery

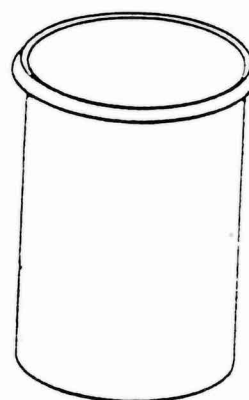
PROFIT LINER™ Models

Heavy-Duty Corrugated (HDDL-55, HDDL-30)

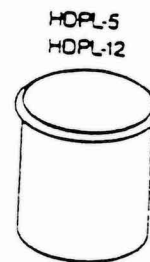
Heavy Duty Drum Liners, available in 55 and 30 gallon sizes, are vacuum formed from low density polyethylene. Corrugated construction adds structural strength. Flexible and collapsible, HDDLs can be compressed and expanded without damage to the liner.



HDDL-55
HDDL-30
HDDL-55-X



HDDL-55-SS



HDPL-5
HDPL-12

Extra-Heavy Duty Corrugated (HDDL-55X)

Recommended for applications requiring added strength, the 55 gallon Extra-Heavy Duty Drum Liner offers the same seamless construction, contoured lip and collapsibility of the standard heavy duty corrugated Profit Liner.

Super Heavy Straight-Sided (HDDL-55SS)

The Super-heavy Straight-sided Drum Liner is formed with extra thick bottom and side walls for added strength. Ideal for those applications requiring maximum protection, such as heavy stress mixing.

Low Density Pail Savers (HDPL-5, HDPL-12)

Profit Liners for both 5 gallon and 12 gallon pails are heavy duty, seamless, and feature the same leak-preventing contoured lip as the larger Profit Liners. Flexible, they insert quickly for instant pail reuse, and fold for easy storage. Useful for mixing inks, pastes, coatings, dyes, adhesives and chemicals.

PROFIT LINER™/PROFIT LID™ Selection Table

PROFIT LINER MODEL	GALS.	AVG. WALL THICKNESS	CONSTRUCTION	TYPICAL APPLICATIONS	NO. PER CARTON	LBS.	CARTON DIMENSIONS
HDDL-55 Heavy Duty Drum Liner	55	10 mil	Corrugated, Formed from 65 mil PE sheet	In-plant mixing, processing, storage of any liquid, paste, or powder that can be contained in low density polyethylene: chemicals, inks, paints, adhesives, foods, coatings, petroleum, pharmaceuticals, toiletries.	20	35	34½"×21"×14"
HDDL-55-X Extra Heavy Duty Drum Liner	55	12 mil	Corrugated Formed from 85 mil PE sheet	Ideal for those applications above which require low density polyethylene with extra strength, extra durability	15	35	34½"×21"×14"
HDDL-55-SS Super Heavy Straight-Sided Drum Liner	55	15 mil	Straight sided. Formed from 115 mil PE sheet	For heavy-stress operations requiring maximum strength and protection.	15	40	34½"×21"×14"
HDDL-30 Heavy Duty Drum Liner	30	12 mil	Corrugated Formed from 65 mil PE sheet	See applications for HDDL-55 above:	25	30	34½"×21"×14"
HDPL-12 Heavy Duty Pail Liner	12	15 mil	Straight sided Formed from 50 mil PE sheet	Small-quantity mixing of inks, pastes, coating, dyes, adhesives, chemicals	50	39	18"×14"×35"
HDPL-5 Heavy Duty Pail Liner	5	15 mil	Straight sided Formed from 65 mil PE sheet		100	39	18"×14"×35"

We welcome inquiries about custom Profit Liner applications.